The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871. NO. 312.

THE LEGISLATURE.

No Quorum in the Senate at Either Session.

The South Park Bill Made the Special Order for This Morning.

Second Reading by the House of the Senate Penitentiary and Eminent Domain Bills.

Debate on the Deficiency Appropriation for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Developments Relative to the Management of That Institution.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—The House was [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Mysterious Negotiations Between Germany and Sweden.

Order of the Triumphal Entry into Berlin.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Treaty.

Probable Re-establishment of the French Government at Paris.

Arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Lisbon.

A Tribute to the Union by Tom Hughes.

GERMANY.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]

PORTUGAL.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Discovery of Counterfeit Central Pacific Bonds.

Unsuccessful Gold Manipulations by Weak Speculators.

The Russian Grand Duke to Visit the United States in September.

Message of Mayor Hall and Accompanying Reports.

Public Reception to Horace Greeley.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Jules Ferry to Succeed M. Treilhard as French Minister.

Highly Important Facts Relative to the White House Stables.

Motion to Imprison Bowen, the Convicted Bigamist.

The National Banks to Report Their Condition for Saturday Last.

Programme for the Presidential Excursion to the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Thiers Government of France has recalled M. Treilhard and appointed Jules Ferry as his successor here. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROOM FOR SIXTY.

A Decided Improvement in Street-Car Accommodation.

The New Open Vehicles on the Madison Street Line.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

The Southern Penitentiary—Compromised—State Sunday School Convention—General Harrison for Governor.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Proceedings at the Trial of McGehan for the Killing of Myers—Political—Dedication of the New Opera House at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Murder and Suicide at Piqua.

[illegible]

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

Fairbury, Pontiac & Northwestern Road.

[illegible]

The Northern Pacific.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Two Students Drowned at Appleton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 12.—Our city had not yet recovered from the shock [illegible]

Damages for Lynch Law—Cadet Blakeslee—Cane Presentation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 12.—The United States District Court has been occupied nearly a week in trying a case concluded to-day, [illegible]

IOWA.

The Editorial Excursion—Political Matters—Excursion to St. Louis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

[illegible]

PROBABLE DISRUPTION OF A MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Congregationalists Propose to Withdraw from the American and Foreign Christian Union.

From the New York Tribune, June 8.

At a meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Conferences of Congregational Churches, held in Newark yesterday afternoon, the question of the relation of the Congregational Churches to the American and Foreign Christian Union came up for discussion, and was referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D.D., and Dwight Johnson. This committee made the following report: [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights!

[illegible]

E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

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Open from 6 in the Morning.

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Frodsham, Jacot, Jurgensen, Waltham, Elgin,

AND OTHERS.

Orders from the Trade will receive prompt attention.

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CLARETS.

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47 State-st.

BRICK MACHINE.

HOTCHKISS & BUSS

Brick Machine

[illegible]

It Will Make from 25,000 to 30,000 Perfect Brick Per Day of 10 Hours.

[illegible]

J. H. STEAD & CO.,

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY

[illegible]

TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

FRINK BROS.

DENTIFRICE.

DR. WHITNEY'S

CELEBRATED

RUSSIAN TBERRY DENTIFRICE

[illegible]

WANTED.

Wholesale Grocery Salesmen

WANTED.

[illegible]

FARM WANTED.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

THE STEAM PLEASURE YACHT

JEROME.

[illegible]

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

In or near Chicago, at lowest rates.

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[illegible]

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Wire Window Screens

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30,000 CIGARS.

Come, See, and Purchase.

A 50 Box for $1.50.

At SCHWEIZER'S, 151 Madison-st.

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FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A First-Class Store & Basement,

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PAPER.

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Book Paper,

Manilla Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Writing Papers,

Printers' Stock,

Cardboard,

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Twines.

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FURNITURE

[illegible]

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES

Through Our Entire Stock,

[illegible]

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THE NATIONAL

COFFEE POT!

27,000 Families in the U. S. use them.

130,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL.

Manufactured exclusively by the

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WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

For sale by the trade everywhere.

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PATENT FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

[illegible]

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, [illegible] Western Agents.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

SUMWALT & TEST,

No. 34 Lumber-st.,

[illegible]

HAVE FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

ALSO, SOME

Very Fine Clear Plank,

DRY AND NICE.

Flooring, Siding, Dry Cull Boards, and Fencing, &c. Call or send for Price List.

SUMWALT & TEST.

PATENT SCALE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

There will be a public test of the Wagon and Cart Scale, by the City Sealer, in front of the American Express Stables, 72 and 74 Monroe-st., at 3 o'clock to-day, in the presence of a committee of five, composed of Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. David A. Gage, J. W. Preston, President Board of Trade, Daniel Regle, Coal Dealer, and J. H. Lytle, Coal Dealer, who are to decide whether the Scale is practical and correct. The public generally are invited to come and witness this test.

G. A. WILCOX, Patentee.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers,

[illegible]

DENTAL.

TEETH EXTRACTED

FOR 50 CENTS.

D. M. Towner & Co.,

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAUL & MAUL

Commission Merchants,

FOR HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was [illegible]

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

JANE BOGARDUS' ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE WRECKING STEAMER

MAGNET

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Royal Havana Lottery Tickets.

[illegible]

NATIVE WINES.

IVES SEEDLING

AND

HILLSIDE CHAMPAGNES.

238 DEARBORN-ST.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY

[illegible]

RIVERSIDE.

CUSHMAN'S

RIVERSIDE

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Building sites in the charming town of Riverside are offered for sale at PRICES which place them WITHIN REACH OF THE POPULAR DEMAND.

No restrictions are made regarding the purchaser's improvement of the property which he buys. At the same time special inducements are offered to building and resident purchasers.

A home at this villa town of the West will prove a real blessing to every pleasure-seeker or over-worked city man who may share its enjoyments.

Woodland, greensward, boating, fishing, and driving facilities, and many other means for healthful happiness are here offered. We are environed by pleasure resorts unrivalled in this part of the United States; while our location is, in itself, all that can be wished—high and dry, picturesque in the extreme, and with ready means of access which will soon be so improved as to be unequalled about Chicago. No pains are being spared to benefit and beautify our property. It is our desire and expectation that Riverside shall far excel all other Chicago suburbs in every feature that makes home agreeable, healthful, and convenient.

LOW PRICES, and, if desired, easy terms.

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RAILWAY,

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FOURTH DIVISION

Of their Canada Air Line, extending from

CANFIELD TO FORT ERIE,

A Distance of about

FORTY-FOUR MILES.

[illegible]

JOSEPH PRICE,

Treasurer, etc.

CHIEF OFFICES, Hamilton, Ont., May 27, 1871.

Proposals for Cut Stone for the U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

STARCH.

DURYEAS'

SATIN GLOSS

STARCH.

In 6 lb Boxes and 1 lb Paper

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.

NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS'

SUPERIOR STARCH,

Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS'

IMPROVED

CORN STARCH AND

MAIZENA.

MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

[illegible]

The Best in the World,

As each received First Prize Medals

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY,"

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

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WM. DURYEA, General Agent,

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Chicago House, 158 State-st.

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U. S. STANDARD

SCALES.

[illegible]

HOWE'S SCALES.

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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[illegible]

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FARRAGUT HOUSE

AND

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

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TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

CZAR AND KAISER.

The article in *Blackwood* descriptive of the conquest of England by Germany in 1875, as narrated by an old English Tory in 1925, is a significant indication of the growing feeling on the part of British statesmen that, without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun in her defence, Great Britain practically fell with France into the condition of a second-class power. The former tract, "The Fight in Dame Europa's School," which has been read by millions all over the two continents, equally proves the keen sense with which England is waking up to her humiliation. Five years ago there might be fairly said to be five great powers in Europe. In the order of their actual and direct influence they were France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria. But even then they ranked in actual power as follows: Prussia, France, Russia, England, Austria. To-day they rank as follows: Germany, Russia, Austria, England, France. The balance of power, for which three-fourths of the national debt of England and half that of France was incurred, is gone with a breath, and gone irretrievably. Had England and France combined to prevent the humiliation of Austria in 1866, it might have been preserved. Now, Europe lies at the mercy of the Emperor William and of the Czar Alexander. And these two men have met in significant and important conference at Berlin. Much as we vaunt the progress of the masses in freedom, there never before was a time in Europe, not even when the First Napoleon and the First Alexander met on the raft at Tilsit, when two individuals had powers so absolute over the lives and destinies of Europe's 300,000,000 as the Czar and Kaiser who are now in conference. It is not that they combine the military power to overcome all resistance to their joint will. The problem is far easier for them. Their power is so clear to the eye of foe and friend that, be its movement just or unjust, not even a show of resistance can be made to it. The great Pitt himself, were he alive, could not form a coalition which could resist any advance to which the two might agree. What means, then, this close conference between William and Alexander, while the German legions are taking up their return march to Berlin, and at the very instant when the complete submission of France results in peace? Two questions are just now agitating the English press in connection with this interview. One is that an extensive signing of petitions and publishing of memorials, and poems, and editorial articles, is going on throughout Germany, the aim of which is to beg the Prince von Bismarck to raise from England the little German-speaking island of Heligoland, which was wrested from Denmark by England in the wars with Napoleon, and which England has "set on" ever since, as she always has on anything that she had any excuse for taking, and that there was nobody strong enough to take away from her. The island itself is of no consequence. It is a mere rock, 200 feet high, surrounded by five and one-fourth square miles of sand, which is gradually washing away. At present about 2,200 fishermen and pilots reside on it, and it imports from England about £568 worth of produce, and exports to England just one-fifth as much. So it is the merest chip. But, as a chip, Bismark is asked to knock it off from the shoulders of England, as a challenge to a "shindy," and as a punishment to England for selling arms and coal to the French, and trying to make money out of calamities she had not the courage to ward off or share.

English journals say that, if Bismark did not want this agitation to go on, it would not have begun. If this be true, then it is the German Government rather than the people that are seeking the quarrel, and England may as well resign Heligoland as the best means of avoiding that arrival of the German armada which the article in *Blackwood* predicts. But the real danger is still in reserve. Germany has neither quarrel, nor serious cause of quarrel, with England. But Russia has an unhealed wound to avenge, and a broad sweep and circuit of manifest destiny to accomplish. She was humbled in the Crimea by England and France. She will remain so until her double eagles look over the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, and the Greek cross supplants the crescent of the infidel on the spires of St. Sophia.

Russia, however, is just now bending her energies to the construction of railways through her vast territory, and is borrowing all the English capital she can get to build them. To set forth on a war of conquest would bring all this to an end. Her statesmen were probably sincere in stating that the demands of Russia were limited to an unrestricted right of ingress and egress from the Black Sea. That they intend to insist upon this right at all hazards there can be no doubt; and it is probable that the conference at Berlin, if it have any political significance, refers rather to this ultimatum than to the seizure of Constantinople and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in one of its regular assaults upon Mr. David A. Wells, insists that, when he proposes to remove the tax on imported hides, he is endeavoring to curry favors with the New England boot and shoe manufacturers, at the expense of the Western cattle-growers. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* exposes the absurdity of this statement by showing that the movement is mainly supported by the West, in the interest of tanners and consumers of boots and shoes, and quotes largely from the argument of Mr. George W. Allen, of the Wisconsin Leather Company, before the Committee of Ways and Means. From Mr. Allen's practical statement it appears that, of the hides entering into American manufacture, 58 per cent are imported, and 42 per cent are domestic. The two kinds of hides are not interchangeable, except to a limited extent, in the production of leather. The South American hides have a short, fine fibre, and will endure great attrition, but have not pliability and toughness; while the American hides have long, pliable fibre, with pliability and toughness. The imported hides are principally manufactured into hemlock sole leather, and the domestic hides into upper, harness, and belting leather. Of the hemlock sole-leather made in this country 97 or 98 per cent is made from South American hides. The removal of the duty on the hides, of which this sole-leather is made, would enable our manufacturers to increase its production, and to export it, as formerly, in the form of boots and shoes; it would also increase the demand for and consumption of domestic hides, because the leather is, in fact, but raw material, like pig iron; as sole-leather cannot be used without the upper-leather made from the domestic hides, so the increase of the consumption of the one must increase the consumption of the other. To remove the duty will reduce the price of the article in the market, and this reduction will inure to the benefit of the entire people. Cattle-raising is principally confined to the Southwest, and the farmers of the West have no special interest in a duty on hides. Even if the repeal of the tax should reduce the value of the domestic hides from 50 to 75 cents each, the farmer would be more than compensated in a corresponding reduction in the cost of his boots and shoes, and in the reduced cost of harness, saddles, and belting.

The tax on hides is part and parcel of a system of mutual robbery, by virtue of which A, B, C, and D are authorized to plunder each other's [illegible] of the provender being [illegible] in the dirt before it gets to their mouths. In this [illegible] amounts to nothing. The [illegible] duty doled out to him, as compensation for the 100 per cent he pays to the salt monopolist, the iron monopolist, and the woollen manufacturer, is so frittered away before it reaches him, that it cannot be discerned with the most powerful magnifying glass. Indeed, we doubt whether one in ten of the producers of hides in the West knows whether there is any tariff on that article or not, or cares a brass farthing whether it is retained or not.

SENATOR KERR AND GOVERNOR PALMER.

Senator Kerr, of the Illinois Legislature, on Saturday last, attempted to demolish Governor Palmer, but only succeeded in showing that an election to the State Senate does not always guarantee that the person elected possesses all the qualifications proper to such an office. Mr. Kerr was opposed to the State House Appropriation bill, and in favor of removing the seat of government to Peoria. While he had an unquestionable right to his own opinion on these subjects, and was justified in using any honorable effort to carry out the wishes of his constituents, he betrayed a lack of faith in the justice of his cause and a poverty of native resources when he made the passage of that bill an occasion for an indecent assault upon the Governor. He charged the Governor with being the attorney of the Springfield ring, and with being a party to all manner of frauds. The indecorum of this speech was rendered more glaring by the absence of any foundation for the allegation. The State has never had a Governor in whom the public have more confidence than they have in Governor Palmer. His administration has been marked by scrupulous fidelity to the public interests, and by the most faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution. He has used his veto power fearlessly upon all measures which overstepped the limits of proper legislative duty, and in his conduct has not permitted himself to be influenced by the appeals of friends or the clamor of interested parties. It will be fortunate for the State if his successor in office is equally faithful and impartial in the discharge of his duties.

It is true that the Governor has been opposed to a removal of the seat of government to Peoria; but that he has in any way been influenced by considerations of personal gain or by any corrupt motive will not be believed by any person, not even by those who utter such charges; and we venture to say is not believed by Mr. Kerr or any other member of the General Assembly.

The removal of the seat of government involves many considerations beside those peculiarly pertaining to Peoria. The first question is, Should the capital be moved at all, and why? Until that question has been answered to the satisfaction of the people, all talk about the place to which it should be removed is idle and premature. The Governor has not been able to discover any reason for removing it, and in this he is backed by a large majority of the Legislature. If the capital is not to be removed, then the State House, having been commenced, the continuation of the work to its completion, within the constitutional limit, is a matter of course. A personal assault upon the Governor, for his failing to see why the seat of government should be moved to Peoria, lacks even the questionable apology which a show of reasonableness sometimes affords to intemperate vulgarity.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN CHICAGO.

We are glad to learn that the manufacture of cotton goods is to be immediately inaugurated here, by a joint stock company, on a large scale. The buildings will be erected at Calumet, and we are assured that the manufacture will be undertaken with the capital, energy, and skill demanded to insure success. The estimates of the parties concerned show that they can get the cotton laid down at their mills for one cent a pound less than it can be delivered to the Eastern mills; that the proper fuel can be had at half the average Eastern cost; that the food of operatives can be obtained for considerably less, and their labor about as low as along the Atlantic coast; that the cost of freight between the New England mills and Chicago can be saved; and that, in consequence of these advantages, they can manufacture standard sheetings at 6½ per cent less than eastern manufacturers can sell them here.

We have long held, in common with many of the ablest and shrewdest manufacturers in the country, that much of the future increase in the business, wealth, and population of Chicago must come from the extensive introduction into our city of those manufactures of cotton, woollen, iron, and steel, for which we have the chief material in our vast supplies of cheap coal and the principal stimulus in our great immediate demand. The chief difficulty in the way of the introduction of such manufactures heretofore has been that the uncertain and fluctuating state of the currency and of business generally has induced, on the part of our banks, a habit of making loans only on grain certificates and similar negotiable securities, where the margin of security might be narrow, but the facilities for obtaining prompt payment were undoubted. Hence, in Chicago it is easier to raise $5,000 in cash on $6,000 in warehouse certificates, than to raise the same sum on $50,000 worth of useful machinery and fixed capital. This method of business lends far greater facilities to the business of speculating in values that already exist, and betting on the rise and fall of grain, than it does for creating new values. It fosters gambling at the expense of production. But in all the communities like Lowell, Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh, and even in California, the banks have pursued a broader policy. They have employed experts capable of judging soundly of the prudence and wisdom with which directly productive enterprises of various kinds are being carried on, and have so regulated their discounts as to extend a fair share of their facilities to those industries which, like manufactures, require the most complicated conditions for success, and are the last to come to maturity. In several of these places their policy has been directly fostering rather than merely impartial, and the result is seen in the great success of a class of industries which, when profitable at all, are among the most largely profitable of any. In Chicago the manufactures in several lines which have been started thus far have been systematically stinted in obtaining aid from our banks, and have grown up into their present prosperity without it. This is one of the obstacles which manufacturers have to meet here, but which, as the importance of our manufactures relatively to other industries increases, will disappear. As the capital and responsibility of the banks increases they will be able to look more to the real value and productiveness of the security, and less to its facility of being turned into cash in an hour.

Another practical difficulty in making manufacturing enterprises succeed here is the intense activity and mobility of our population. The manufacturer not only finds it a work of time and care to collect the practical managers and foremen skilled to work together without clashing or waste, but he no sooner collects them than very often new and more glittering enterprises open to them on every hand, and one is drawn away to St. Paul, one to Colorado, and another to Idaho or New Orleans, and he must either pay excessive wages or spend a large part of his own time in keeping his force full, under penalty of his entire work coming to a stand, while his bills for wages are still running on. This difficulty of retaining skilled labor, among the many inducements constantly offering, is doubtless one of the chief obstacles to the success of Western manufactures. But in the cotton manufacture the number of skilled artisans and foremen which may be drawn from the East and from Europe is almost inexhaustible, and in respect to capital the South Chicago Manufacturing Company will have too much of its own to be in any immediate dependence on the banks. We hope to see it declaring handsome dividends, that shall make it the forerunner of many more of its kind. [illegible]

Somebody has evidently been punching up the Lord Chamberlain of England, for that [illegible] functionary, whose duty it is to [illegible] has recently issued an order suppressing several dramas played by the French companies now amusing the English capital. The ground on which the Lord Chamberlain has taken this action is, that the plays treat [illegible] the seventh commandment in a way opposed to good morals. There is a good deal of speculation on the part of the press to criticise the action of the government in this matter. The chief complaint being that His Lordship has been allowing worse plays than these French affairs to be exhibited, night after night, during past years, and is himself a practical delineator of the immoralities referred to. They cite "Formosa," the ballets, and even the popular Italian opera "Traviata," and the like. The head censor has been censured a great deal heretofore, whenever he made bold to put his foot down, and it looks at this distance as if His Lordship had probably assailed the French actors in deference to the clamor which was made about his case by the native managers, who saw their patrons deserting them for the foreign tempters.

Cundurango.

The United States Government has dropped into physic, as the late Mr. Silas Wegg would phrase it. It is investigating, at the suggestion of Mr. Rumsey Wing, our Minister to Ecuador, the alleged curative properties of cundurango. Cundurango is the name of a tree in South America, the fruit of which is a deadly poison, and the trunk and limbs a specific, it is said, for the cure of cancers and ulcers. Mr. Rumsey Wing is very confident in its merits, and, being a Minister of the United States Government, it follows that he is fully posted in the *materia medica* and knows the official properties of roots and herbs like a book. Moreover, his opinion in favor of cundurango is reinforced by that of several Generals, Presidents, and physicians in Quito. The Doctors' Union of the District of Columbia are going to make something of a stand against cundurango, as they did, the other day, against the colored members of their own profession; but the government is determined to give cundurango a good, fair investigation, and, if possible, mortify the doctors by proving cancer to be curable, which the followers of Esculapius have never been able to cure.

It is to be hoped that the government will succeed with cundurango. If General Grant and Secretary Fish shall succeed in developing cundurango as a balm in Gilead, and in alleviating the sufferings of scrofulous and cancerous people, they will confer a boon which will even surpass the British treaty, wipe out the San Domingo indiscretion, and be worth something in the approaching election. Moreover, it is to be hoped that one triumph will lead on to another, and that, in addition to this panacea for physical ailments, the government—either Congress, or the heads of departments, or the new Civil Service Commission—may discover a political cundurango which shall cure the cancers and ulcers, the scrofulas and corruptions manifold which are now afflicting the political system of our country. The symptoms reported by the doctors of Quito, of patients cured by cundurango, are strikingly similar to those reported by the Retrenchment Committee of Congress, concerning the state of the civil service at New York, San Francisco, and elsewhere. We could repeat them and show the parallels, if the details were not rather unpleasant reading. Suffice it to say, the human specimens cited by Doctor Casares and his colleagues had been given up by the physicians and pronounced incurable, as the cases in Mr. Murphy's hospital, otherwise Custom House, in New York, have been by the political doctors who have commanded the ear of authority heretofore. But cundurango did the business for those, and it must do for these. The drug is described as being "one of the aromatic bitters," and the new remedy for the civil service must partake of the same qualities. That is, it will, doubtless, seem bitter to the diseased subjects who must swallow it, but it will have a sweet savor of benefaction, an aroma of acceptability, to the nation whose system it shall purge and purify. The cry is for cundurango. Cundurango! shout the sufferers by Custom House venality in the principal ports. Cundurango! echo the interests of America abroad. Cundurango! exclaim the honest tax-payers, who pay their own and their dishonest neighbors' dues because the Collector's office has been sold for political influence. Cundurango! cry the people, suffering from vicious legislation, because the memberships of Congress go to the men who can make the freest promises of patronage, instead of those who are deserving on their own account. Cundurango! plead the revenues of the nation, languishing because of official incapacity and official corruption. Cundurango! is the appeal from all quarters. We trust that Messrs. Curtis, Cattell, and their colleagues upon the newly-appointed Civil Service Commission, will, notwithstanding the narrowness of the means and authority conferred upon them by Congress, succeed in discovering this magic purgative, and in so physicking the makers and executors of the laws as to lead to its having a faithful trial. Let us have cundurango!

The inhabitants of San Juan, the disputed island, or rather one of the disputed islands, in Puget Sound, are extremely anxious that the United States and Great Britain shall go to war about their little patch of ground. The inhabitants of San Juan are Britons, and they regale themselves often with the refrain from "Rule Britannia," which asserts that "Britons never, never will be slaves." They have the more time to practice this strain since there is no other industry of any account to keep them otherwise employed. Feeling, as they do, the sublime emotion of patriotic pride implied in the song, they deem it too humiliating that a "bloody furriner" should be allowed to sit upon their claims, and their voice is accordingly for war. They will even consent to furnish the theatre of strife, since they have little property to be destroyed by war, and might make a good bit of money from the sutlers of the hostile armies. The territory of the islands is not, however, well adapted for a seat of war—nor anything else, for that matter—being only 400 square miles in extent, and divided up into about twenty mountainous islets, of which San Juan de Fuca (called San Juan for short) is the chief. There is nothing on them worth mentioning, or at least worth going to war about. The point in dispute is whether the boundary line through Rosario Straits, and that of San Juan de Fuca shall be the boundary line, and thus give the islands mentioned to the United States, or whether through the Canal de Haro and Strait of Fuca, giving the islands to Great Britain, which now has possession. The grounds for the United States claim, as we understand it, consist in the fact that the more northerly route is the actual channel used in navigation, while that of the British claim is that the Haro passage contains the greatest depth and breadth of water, and forms, therefore, the principal channel to all political intents and purposes. The San Francisco *Alta* mentions, as a curious fact in the history of this question, that none of the contending parties have noticed that the Gulf of Georgia, as named by Vancouver, extends through the islands lately in dispute, to include the eastern end of the Strait of Fuca. But Kaiser William will settle it equitably, we are confident.

The New York *Sunday Post* publishes a detailed statement of the debt of that city, which thus foots up:

Funded debt	[illegible]
Temporary debt	[illegible]
County debt	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Amount in sinking fund	[illegible]
Total debt	[illegible]

The item for temporary debt is in the nature of special assessments, for which the property benefited is taxed; this being deducted, leaves the real debt of the city $48,896,115. This debt, the *Post* states, is not alarming, the public works to show for it being worth many times the whole amount.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The following call was adopted at a meeting of citizens of Polo, held May 25:

"To the men and women of Ogle County opposed to secret societies, or in favor of publicly discussing their relations to our free government and the Christian religion:

"A county meeting for this purpose and to organize a County Association, to provide for a [illegible] of Ogle County, will be held, God willing, at the United Brethren Church, Polo, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the evening. The opening address will be by the Rev. J. P. Stoddard, pastor of the Congregational Church of Byron, agent for the National Association of Christians opposed to Secret Societies. Able speakers will be in attendance, and Free Masons, who have seen and renounced the sin and blasphemy of Masonic oaths, will give their testimony for Christ against the [illegible] works of darkness."

—The Rockville *Citizen* says:

"On Monday of last week, 29th of May, weather cloudy, wind and rain approaching from the east, no thunder or lightning, Mr. Henry Kirkham and family, while quietly sitting at the table eating supper, were suddenly startled by a sound as of a body rushing through the air, followed immediately by the appearance of what seemed to be a globe of fire of a bright [illegible], about the size of a man's hat, which exploded within six feet of the door, and about three feet from the ground, with a terrific detonation that lifted the family bodily from their seats, creating, as it well might, the utmost consternation. One of the family was in the act of putting a piece of pie in her mouth, but [illegible]. The explosion shook the house, a two-story frame, from top to bottom like an earthquake, making the dishes, etc., rattle again. Mrs. Kirkham felt the effects of the shock quite seriously for several days. [illegible]"

IOWA.

Frank Le Bron, a French half-breed, who was interpreter for the military and trading posts on the Upper Missouri, from 1849 to 1864, died at Sioux City, the other day.

—[illegible], of Washington, had been threatening for weeks to kill himself, and he did it on Friday, hanging himself in his barn, where he was found [illegible].

—A well-known farmer in Benton County, Mr. A. A. Kennedy, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of morphine, the other day, being [illegible], to produce fatal [illegible], but declares he will kill himself at the first [illegible].

—Last week, J. R. [illegible], in Iowa township, [illegible]. He was held for trial.

WISCONSIN.

The Beaver Dam *Citizen* reports that, on Thursday, during a heavy shower, Mr. John Quartz, of Burnett, was killed by a discharge of electricity. He had taken refuge from the rain in the stable. The electric fluid passed down a post, striking him upon the head, scorching his hair, tearing open his clothing and boots, and killing him instantly.

—The Wisconsin *Journal* of the 10th says: "We learn that the United States Engineer having in charge the River Improvement has been instructed to proceed with the work. The $150,000 appropriated by Congress is to be expended in clearing the Wisconsin channel and [illegible]. While in Washington, recently, the Governor saw the Chief Engineer of the United States Army, who informed him that the money would be expended under the direction of his department. The Secretary of War said, also, that the government was ready to proceed with the examination, to ascertain the value of the canal company's property and franchise, so soon as the third arbitrator was selected. It is expected that an arbitrator will be agreed upon by Messrs. [illegible] and Lawrence in a few days."

MINNESOTA.

A genius in Minnesota has patented a sleigh velocipede, to be used on ice.

—Mrs. French, of the Spring Valley *Progress*, advertises for a girl to do general housework,—"one who does not have a farm to cultivate preferred."

—At St. Croix Falls lives Gardener McLeod, who lately, on a wager, ate over 100 turtle eggs at a sitting, besides the greater portion of the turtle itself, cooked. He wound up by taking a box of Ayer's Pills for dessert.

OHIO.

A bad case of tetanus, or lock-jaw, has been successfully treated in Cincinnati. The dangerous symptoms resulted from a wound inflicted in the sole of the foot by accidentally treading upon a small tack. The physician called in resorted to a novel mode of treatment. He made a free incision into the wound, applied a small poultice moistened with laudanum, then administered hydrate of chloral, and gradually the patient, a lady, improved, after having suffered seven convulsions and remaining in an unconscious state for some time. She has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The opium trade of India is expected to net £40,000,000 next year.

—The lager beer brewers of Germany will hold their first annual convention at Dresden, from July 26 to 28.

—Canada is very much pleased with its new postal cards. They save a vast amount of time and paper, and are appreciated by every class except the stationers.

—A Maine paper compliments two young surgeons for the skillful manner in which they performed a delicate operation, and predicts, "though the patient died," great success to them in the future.

—A Nova Scotia paper says that if the home government continues to treat them as shabbily as it claims it has in the treaty of Washington, they will "follow the codfish," and come over to this country for good.

—The Springfield *Republican* has discovered that the latest swindle in that town "is to wrap up an old iron screw in paper, and pass it for a roll of pennies. It works well until the paper breaks."

—The "Potaro" will carry about one hundred and fifty tons of coal, up'n the expansion of which, whale oil is to be used for the generation of steam. A boiler has been invented for the express purpose of using oil as fuel.

—In Vermont all of the wife's property of every description, and whether in possession or in action, is exempted from the husband's debts; and if he absconds she may, by petition, take and sell property as a single woman.

—A physician of twenty-five years' experience, in Louisville, expresses his utter disbelief in the existence of what is known as hydrophobia. He asks any reliable physician, who has ever seen an instance of it, to make a written statement of the fact.

—Persia seems to be in a very sorry plight. Trade is at a standstill, and famine and cholera are doing their frightful work. It is said that the distress among the Gypsy tribes is so intense that they are selling their daughters, who are famed for beauty, at prices ranging from five dollars.

—White laborers are cultivating cotton and sugar on Bayou Sale and Cypremort, La., with no sickness or mortality above the average among the negroes. These districts, though the richest in the State, are swampy, and abound in venomous insects.

—A seal, weighing 500 pounds, was recently captured in the Delaware River, near Bordentown, by two fishermen. They at first tried to secure it in their net, but failed; a rifle was then used, and, after an exciting chase, lasting half a day, the seal was killed, having received fifteen balls in different parts of its body.

—A customs official in the vicinity of Malone, N. Y., recently seized a horse and cart, finding in the latter, beneath a false bottom, between three and four hundred yards of satin. The proprietor of the concern, it is said, has been successfully carrying on smuggling operations for a space of ten years by means of this ingenious contrivance.

—An Indian paper gives the following highly satisfactory explanation of what are known as the late "Kookie" raids on British territory in India. A daughter of the Kookie chief having died, a number of men's heads were wanted to bury with her dead body, and his subjects loyally proceeded across our frontier to collect the requisite material.

—Expert operators are able to transmit from fifteen to twenty words per minute through the Atlantic cable. The velocity with which a current or impulse will pass through the cable has been ascertained to be between 7,000 and 8,000 miles per second, the former being the velocity when the earth forms a part of the circuit, and the latter when it does not.

—A distinguished amateur fruit raiser says: "I have no more admiration to waste on the father of George Washington for forgiving the destruction of his cherry tree. A cherry tree is only a curculio nursery, and the day my young George Washington is six years old I'd give him a hatchet and tell him to down with every cherry tree on the place."

—The Khedive has sent to the London Exhibition a collection of Egyptian pottery curiously suggestive of the [illegible] clay which the Israelites found it such hard work to mold without straw. These specimens illustrate various stages of production, from the rudely-molded gourd-shaped water-bottle to the highly-burnished pipe, [illegible].

—The Nevada papers claim that, while neither diamonds, rubies, emeralds, or other precious stones have yet been found in that State, many stones suited to the uses of the lapidary, from their hardness and beauty, are abundant. Jasper, of various shades, cornelian, all descriptions of agates, amethysts in abundance, garnets, chalcedony, chrysolites, the wood opal (though not the fire), petrified wood and quartz fitted for seals, pins, &c., are plentiful in various sections of the State.

—The *John Bull*, a High Church Tory organ (which originally rose to fame in the time of George IV., under the editorship of Theodore Hook, but whose star has long since paled), believes that "England is hastening with a self-accelerated momentum to the dreary abysses of democracy. The Whigs have acted systematically on the plan of purchasing place and party triumph by concession after concession to that which they, in imitation of French Jacobins, call 'the sovereign people.'"

—The work of erecting an extensive meteorological observatory on Broadway, New York, has been commenced. It will be twenty-two feet high, and constructed upon the roof of a building one hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea level. The probabilities of the weather will be indicated by balls, twelve feet in diameter, which will be displayed upon two signal staffs so as to be seen and understood from various points on Long Island Sound, Sandy Hook, and the island waters of the Hudson and Harlem.

—The splendid Albert Hall, at South Kensington, London, has proved an acoustic failure, and much discussion is going on as to the best means of curing some of the most noticeable defects. Among other things, a thin wainscoting of light wood over the whole interior surface has been suggested, as likely to avoid the deadening and choking effect of drapery on the one hand, and on the other the too clear and complete reflection of musical sound, resulting from the hard-finished and dense facing metal in the walls of such buildings. Other critics grumble fiercely at the aristocratic situation of the building, near the court quarter, but distant from the main body of the population, as also at the absurdity of performing chamber music in a hall which seats eight thousand people.

—A recent return to the English Parliament gives the number of deaths in Great Britain for the five years respectively ending in 1869, with the estimated population for the middle of each of the years. The returns for 1869 give the total deaths in Great Britain from all causes of [illegible], with a population of [illegible]. During 1869, for England and Wales, the deaths from all causes were [illegible], with a population of [illegible]; for Ireland the deaths were [illegible], and the population [illegible]; and for Scotland the deaths were [illegible] and the population [illegible]. In England, during 1869, the deaths from zymotic diseases, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, cholera, amounted to [illegible], and in Ireland to [illegible]. There were no returns for zymotic diseases in Scotland.

—Some one has taken the trouble to calculate, in tangible form, the immensity of the sum which has been levied by Germany upon France as indemnity. It amounts to $1,000,000,000 in gold, and, according to the current calculation made, if it were paid in English sovereigns, which, for the purpose of calculation in round numbers, may be taken at $5 each, the weight would be [illegible] tons, 17 cwt., 3 quarters, and 2 3-4 lbs. Piled up, one upon the other, these coins would reach a height of 197 miles, 3 furlongs, 11 poles, 1 yard, 3 feet, 2 inches; placed edge by edge they would extend [illegible] miles, nearly; used for paving they would cover more than nineteen acres of ground; melted down they would make a mass containing [illegible] cubic feet of solid metal; and, finally, supposing one man to count them over at the rate of 100 a minute for twelve hours a day, it would take him [illegible] days to complete his task.

—The Atlantic Cable, or Anglo-American Telegraph Company, according to the report at the annual meeting of the stockholders, earned during the year 1870 the sum of [illegible], which, added to a balance of [illegible] from the previous year, gives [illegible] as the available receipts of the past year. The working expenses, together with the charges of completing buildings, purchasing ships and stores, and repairing cables, amounted to [illegible], leaving a balance of [illegible], out of which three dividends of 2 per cent each, free of income tax, were paid, absorbing [illegible], and leaving [illegible]. A further dividend of 3 per cent was declared at the recent meeting of the stockholders, leaving a balance of [illegible]. The balance sheet showed an expenditure of [illegible], of which [illegible] were charged to capital, [illegible] to loans, and [illegible] to household property and furniture. The two latter items are in course of payment out of the earnings, so that the capital stock amounts to [illegible].

CROPS.

Southern Illinois has a very poor oat crop this season.

—The potato bugs have attacked the potatoes in Central Ohio, [illegible]

—[illegible] generally reported as presenting a [illegible] appearance. [illegible]

—The Mankato (Minn.) *Review* says: "The growing crops have never looked better at this season of the year than at present time. Wheat, oats, and barley, all promise more than an average crop. Corn, farmers tell us, was never known to grow more rapidly than for the past few days."

—A correspondent from [illegible] County, writing to the St. Cloud *Journal* under date of the [illegible], says: "The indications are that the farmers in this vicinity will not be able to raise any potatoes this year, on account of the bugs. Several potato fields have been plowed up to give place to corn. The weather continues warm and sultry, and the farmers say the crops are suffering for the want of rain, although last Sunday we had a slight shower, which, however, did not have much effect upon the crops."

—The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* says: "A short ride into the country yesterday afternoon has given us a sort of an idea of the immense yield of crops which our prairie farmers will gather this season. Grain of every description presents an appearance of such health and vigor, and is so rapidly approaching maturity, that the crop of this season may be considered safe from any ordinary chances of failure."

—The Watonwan (Minn.) *Herald* says: "The late rains insured an abundant harvest. Early sowed wheat is looking splendidly, and late sown is rapidly catching up. Corn is coming on well. The hay crop will be more than an average one, and so will potatoes, if Paris green holds out, and there are small boys enough to use it. We never saw vegetation of all kinds advance more rapidly than in the past two weeks."

POLITICAL.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Journal* nominates General Grant for President, and Mr. Simon Cameron for Vice President, in 1872.

—The position of Tax Collector of Washington City is reported to be worth $30,000 a year, $5,000 more than the President's salary.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* reminds Vallandigham that he forgot one thing in his new departure; he should have completed the platform by insisting that the colored troops fought nobly.

—Mr. Andrew Johnson's friends talk of nominating him for Congress in the First District of Tennessee. But, as the election does not take place until next year, they may change their minds.

—They have had a meeting about excessive taxation in Rapides Parish, La., which has resolved that "the taxation of Louisiana has reached such an amount as to be confiscation in disguise, and is blighting with mildew and decay every department of business."

—The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Mr. Davis knows the hearts of the people, and they know his. It is not always wise, though, to tell the world what we think or what we feel."

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "Take away from Jeff. Davis his early advantages of education, and you have a remainder precisely equal to Preston H. Leslie, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky."

—The Lagrange (Ga.) *Reporter* says that even should the new move prove a good stroke of policy for the success of the Democratic party next year, its results may prove to be disastrous to the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people in the end; and it therefore calls upon the Democracy to look more to permanent success and lasting triumph of principle than to mere ephemeral victory.

—The Cincinnati *Commoner*, which believes in Mr. Pendleton, cannot accept the new departure yet. Of the Ohio platform it says: "We shall be greatly mistaken if the Republican convention platform will not be better Democracy. We pronounce the Kentucky Republicans at Frankfort lately to have adopted a platform that comes nearer to the truth. Mr. Hanna's substitute, denouncing the amendments as being void on principles of common honesty, should have been adopted. There will not be much enthusiasm for such a creed and ticket."

—The Norfolk *Virginian* (Democratic) remarks that "it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by Mr. Davis' Atlanta speech." The *Virginian* proceeds: "It promises to do incalculable harm to the interests of the Democratic party. The Radical press has seized upon the indiscreet observation as pregnant with treason and big with a new rebellion. From all quarters their cry of simulated alarm reaches us, and it is not to be denied that Mr. Davis' great imprudence has put a formidable weapon in their hands to be used against us."

—In a letter denouncing Jeff. Davis for his recent speeches in Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., Henry S. Foote, himself a Southern Democrat, says that he is "altogether satisfied that Mr. Davis and his unscrupulous associates meditated, deeply and darkly, the ultimate renewal of the same criminal designs which they set on foot so deliberately in 1860, and that they were confidently expecting that, in connection with the Presidential contest of 1872, they would be able, by the exercise of superior adroitness, with even greater than their former success, to sow the seeds of discord in the bosom of the National Democratic party, disrupt its strength, bring about the election of General Grant as they had done that of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and finally rekindle civil war as the natural result of their guileful machinations,—a war in which, of course, as was conjectured by Jeff. Davis and his trusted partisans, the ex-Confederate President would be chosen leader of the revolt, and the project of a separate republic be at last realized."

—Mr. Carlisle, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor in Kentucky, thinks the Ohio Democracy have "made a grievous mistake" in adopting the Vallandigham platform. "The Democratic party, having," he argues, "at all times protested against the principles of the amendments, and against the means by which their final adoption was secured, is justly entitled to the benefit of whatever advantage can be acquired over the Republican party on account of its fraudulent and forcible alteration of the Constitution of the country." He believes the courts have power to declare the amendments invalid, but, should they hold otherwise, or declare them valid, they can be annulled in the mode prescribed by the constitution itself.

—The anxiety of many of the Democrats to have the party accept the deceptive "new departure" of Mr. Vallandigham suggests many good anecdotes. Among them is that told of a verdant-looking Vermonter who appeared at the office of a chemist with a large bundle in a yellow bandanna, and, opening it, exclaimed: "There, doctor, look at that." "Well," said the doctor, "I see it." "What do you call that, doctor?" "I call it iron pyrites." "What, isn't that gold?" "No," said the doctor, and putting some over the fire it evaporated up the chimney. "Wal," said the poor fellow with a woe-begone look, "there's a widder woman up in our town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been and married her!" Another is told of a negro on his death-bed, who declared that he wanted to "make his peace with eternity." Said the father confessor to him: "Now, Cæsar, are you quite sure you have forgiven all of your enemies? Do you freely forgive your neighbor Brown for the great injury he has done you?" "I say, massa, if I dies, den I forgib him, but if I gets well, den dat nigger better look out for hisself, sah!"

PERSONAL.

The colored cadet lately admitted to West Point, from Tennessee, is known there as "Lord Napier."

—The Siamese twins have a deaf and dumb daughter in the asylum in Raleigh, N. C. She is said to be one of the brightest children there.

—The Lynchburg (Va.) women have presented General Early with a cane, as a token of their appreciation of his services in behalf of the "Confederacy."

—William Cullen Bryant is building a magnificent residence on the site of his mother's birthplace, in Cummington, Mass.; the old Bryant homestead, where he first saw light, being near by.

—The grave of Thaddeus Stevens is unmarked, and so densely was it covered with rank grass on decoration day that those who came to strew flowers upon it with difficulty could ascertain the locality.

—Colonel J. E. Peyton, of New Jersey, is active in the effort to secure a meeting of the male descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to make arrangements to take part in the national celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence.

—General R. K. Scott states that he recently found on a plantation near Charleston, S. C., a man working as a common field hand who was highly cultivated, and capable of speaking and writing ten languages, Greek and Arabic among them. He earned so little that he was forced to teach school in the evening to support himself in the simplest manner.

—The young Japanese nobleman, Li Paito Mori, now traveling in this country, made a recent visit to the Agricultural College at Amherst and the Young Ladies' Seminary at Holyoke, Mass., and showed his common humanity by reserving all his eyes for the girls, and by being utterly indifferent to the hoes and harrows.

—A Paris letter says: "It is stated that all the leading insurgents who have been taken had in their possession large sums of money. Rochefort had on his person 812,000 francs. Some of the poorest looking prisoners tried to bribe the soldiers with 500 and 1,000 francs to let them go. Dombrowski was mortally wounded by a bullet during the storming of Montmartre on Tuesday; he died in excruciating agony, and he cried out: 'This is how a man dies when he is betrayed.' In his pockets were found a very large sum of money—[illegible] francs. The poor fellow had tried to [illegible] his men."

—There is something peculiarly sad about the insanity of Mayor Joseph B. Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H., which recent dispatches say, threatens to be permanent. He is young and energetic, and eminently a self-made man, popular with the citizens of his State of both parties. He has been the recipient of numerous public trusts for several years. He is a leading Free Mason, was formerly Sheriff, then Postmaster, has twice been elected Mayor, and was recently appointed United States Deputy Marshal. His labors in taking the last census, it is thought, contributed in developing his illness.

—Abraham R. Vanderpool died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Wednesday last, in the 84th year of his age. In 1826 he was elected a member of the Tammany Society, and at the time of his death was its oldest one. During the same year (1826) he was appointed Postmaster of Kinderhook, a position he filled for about eleven years. In 1838 he became Clerk of Columbia County and ex-officio Clerk of all the courts. Five years later he moved to the city of New York, and in 1850 was appointed a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds; in 1859 was made Inspector of Customs; in 1865 became Deputy Surveyor, and in 1869 was appointed one of the Appraisers of Customs for the port of New York.

—A few days since a little stir occurred at the Lyceum Hall, New Orleans, where Miss Morris is teaching the public school teachers how to teach. At the close of the lecture of Miss Morris, Mr. W. D. Hopkins, connected with the Laurel school, took the floor and addressed the large attendance, taking occasion, as he progressed, to ridicule the system of Miss Morris, misstating her views, and berating her generally [illegible]

PARIS AFTER THE CAPTURE.

A Scene of Desolation—Brutality of the Versaillists.

Paris (May 31) Correspondence of the New York [illegible].

It would be impossible to describe, as it exists, the scene of Paris at the present moment. On all sides there is nothing to be seen but material and moral ruin. It is not only the burning of the public edifices of which, only a few days ago, Paris was so justly proud, that is to be lamented, but the utter destruction of all confidence, of all sentiment of a common origin, which has hitherto been a remarkable part of the Parisian character. So far from caring for his neighbor, every Parisian now looks with suspicion on his dearest friends, and is inclined to keep aloof from those he loves best. Arrests are made in the streets every hour, and for the most trifling causes. No one is spared—foreigners least of all—for the Versaillists, among other foolish ideas, have got it into their heads that foreigners were the chief promoters of the insurrection. Two Americans were arrested last night, and Mr. Washburne had to bestir himself in order to have them set at liberty. Two officers of the English army were arrested on Wednesday because they had been seen near a barricade, and were only released by the intercession of an *attaché* of the British Embassy. In fact, everybody is arrested without much respect of either persons or nationalities. Mr. Washburne has been very badly received by Marshal MacMahon's staff, because he did his duty and remained in Paris to protect the very large amount of property belonging to American citizens which remained in the city. Besides, the American Minister had to look after the Alsatians and Lorrainers and to protect them from the Commune. He informed me yesterday that he had signed nearly 5,000 papers for inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who were anxious to claim the protection of their new nationality. After all the protestations of attachment to France to which we have been treated lately, it does seem a little strange that the Alsatians should be in such a hurry to swear allegiance to their enemies.

In the streets all is destruction, ravage, and desolation. Lamps, and fountains, and statues have been smashed to atoms, and houses have been so damaged by shells that the first gale of wind will bring them crashing to the ground. All the finest palaces and public buildings in Paris are a heap of smoking ruins. On the Heights of La Villette and Belleville the fight still rages, and the cannonade rings in our ears. Troops of tattered, begrimed prisoners are constantly passing through the streets, accompanied by soldiers with loaded rifles on their shoulders; and they are only too ready to use their Chassepots. Yesterday I saw a troop of prisoners with many women among them conducted up the Rue Tronchet, just behind the Madeleine. An unfortunate woman, exhausted by fatigue, dropped half fainting on the ground. "Get up," said an officer. "I cannot," she replied. The officer then drew his revolver and shot her through the heart. Scenes of a similar kind are of daily occurrence. Yesterday, close to my own house, a poor old man, who has been an inhabitant of my quarter for years, was denounced by a woman in the street. He was arrested by a soldier and taken to the Mairie. This morning I heard, to my horror, that he had been shot. He leaves four children and an English wife. The brutality of the officers is only equaled by their ignorance. A friend of mine, an Englishman, had placed the red ensign of Great Britain in his doorway, and the Communists had respected the house as that of a foreigner. A Lieutenant of marines came, yesterday, to make a search in the house. "What is that flag?" he asked of its owner. John Bull got angry, and answered that French sailors ought to know it well for it had soared above the tricolor in many a bloody fight.

The Louvre and the National Library and the Luxembourg have escaped the flames. But the most frightful disaster is the burning of the Mont de Piété. During the last eight months people by hundreds of thousands have put valuables in that institution for safety. Fancy their desolation at the destruction. One cannot understand what drove the insurgents to so terrible a step, for the workingmen have even more to lose, if it be possible, by the destruction of the Mont de Piété, than the rich.

The Horrors of Victory.

KILLING OF FEMALE INSURGENTS.

Paris (May 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

I took a walk down the Rue Rivoli toward the Hotel de Ville, to judge of the amount of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of the approach of a great crowd of people, yelling and shaking their fists. The cortege was headed by a company of mounted *gendarmes*, behind whom came two artillerymen, dragging between them a soiled bundle of rags that tottered and struggled, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach. It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding and her hair was streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn. On they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre, and there they propped her up against a wall, already half dead from the treatment she had received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture more perfect and complete in its details than was presented by that scene. The gasping, shrinking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her in pieces, who waved their arms, crying "al'eau! al'eau!" on one side of a barricade, still strewn with broken guns and hats, a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted *gendarmes*, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating in the extreme distance in the still burning Hotel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged, and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for vengeance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere. There was one group defiling down the Rue de la Paix that was of peculiar interest, calling down even a greater amount of curses and hisses than usually accompanies their progress. It consisted of some twenty or thirty girls, well dressed and pretty, shop-women of a sewing machine establishment, who were accused of having inveigled a company of soldiers, and, after dallying with them like Judiths, of having poisoned them all in wine. The young ladies tripped along, surrounded by a cordon of guards, smiling on the crowd that was execrating them, and marching gaily to the Place Vendome, where they probably were shot. The women of Paris have appeared late upon the scene, but their appearance was inevitable. Many have been killed on barricades, some in open street combats, but their special work has been the organization of the system of fires, which has unfortunately answered but too well. Three hundred women, dressed in National Guard uniform, have been taken down the Seine in open boats, and it is said that many of the sham sailors who defended the Rue Royale so bravely were women in disguise. Near the Parc Monceau a melancholy episode occurred. A husband and wife were seized and ordered to march forward toward the Place Vendome, a distance of a mile and a half. They were both of them invalids, and unable to walk so far. The woman sat down on a curb-stone and declined to move a step, in spite of her husband's entreaties that she would try. She persisted in her refusal, and they both knelt down together, begging the gen d'armes who accompanied them to shoot them at once, if shot they were to be. Twenty revolvers were fired, but they still breathed, and it was only at the second discharge that they finally sank down dead. The gen d'armes then rode away, leaving the bodies as they had fallen. A party of 900 prisoners had just gone past my window, escorted by a company of hussars. Among their number was a woman with flowing black hair, who showed symptoms of contumacy, and was several times pushed back into the ranks with the flat of the sword. She made several attempts to escape, and, at last, having wearied the patience of her captors, a soldier raised his revolver and shot her through the heart. She fell a heap of dark clothes; the cortege passed on, leaving her as she had fallen, and there she still lies.

ASSAULTING A BARRICADE.

Paris (May 25) Correspondence of the London News.

I question if it would have been possible to have selected a position better situated than mine was to take in the whole of the features of a battle of the streets. The theatre opposite me backs the Rue Vaugirard, and the Garden of the Luxembourg fronts the semicircular Place de l'Odeon, and looks upon three streets, viz.: Rue Racine, the Rue Casimir-Delavigne, and the Rue de l'Odeon. The terrace, the basement, and the twelve pillars which support the facade are in a direct line with the first street. This was not only a natural barricade, but it was also in a direct line of fire from the barricade at the bottom of the Rue Racine, some 250 yards distant. A battle from barricade to barricade is not very interesting, but this scene, which I witnessed from its beginning to its end, was of the most exciting character, and I was only ten yards from it all. A barricade battle is very uniform. A man advances to the front, takes aim, fires, and retreats, until his turn comes again, and so on *ad infinitum*. But here every pillar, every corner of the arcade running round the theatre, every projecting piece of masonry was a coign of vantage, which was instantly occupied by the troops, and afforded scope for individual maneuvres. At 1:45 the troops received orders to commence firing, and they began it with a will. For nearly three hours they kept up an incessant fusillade, which was vigorously replied to by the insurgents, who showered shot, shell, bullets and mitraille by thousands upon the theatre. The insurgents aimed well, the pillars were splintered into a thousand pieces, the shells, though carefully aimed at them for the purpose of cutting them in two and bringing down the roof, were not of sufficient calibre; one pillar, however, was almost entirely demolished. All this time the troops, chiefly young men, stuck to their position with great bravery; each handled his Chassepot in a masterly manner, and delivered his fire with regularity and coolness. But the fighting at this rate might have lasted for a week; the officer in command therefore gave the order to glide into the houses of the Rue Racine, and so advance toward the barricade. This order was bravely executed, and then, in lieu of firing bullets, which either struck the paving-stones of the barricade or the houses in the rear, the troops fired down upon the defenders of the barricade. After an hour's skirmishing, the position was abandoned by the insurgents, and, with a rush and a cheer, the troops took possession and turned their arms against the barricade at the junction of the Rue Soufflot and the Boulevard St. Michael. During the whole of this time I did not notice more than half a dozen men fall. Two were killed on the spot, the others wounded.

HOW THE PALACES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES WERE FIRED.

Paris (May 26) Correspondence of the London News.

Paris shall not exist, if Paris does not belong to the Commune. Such was their hellish resolve, and they proceeded to carry out their threat of destroying the capital which they could not retain. They set to work in three distinct ways. In the palaces and public offices which they commanded, they disposed at regular intervals, sometimes bottles, sometimes pots of petroleum. When the vessels of petroleum were arranged at proper distances, one of them would be overturned and ignited; the flames would rapidly spread, and the whole building would soon be past salvation. It was in this way that the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and other celebrated public edifices were set in flames. This arrangement was all made in the Ministry of Marine, [illegible] the petroleum in the most likely corridors. There was a second method allotted for the destruction of private houses. When it became necessary to fire from a particular barricade, [illegible] the windows of the houses. It was in this way that the block of houses in the Rue Royale, facing the Madeleine, was set on fire.

Still a third method: men and women were going about Paris with bottles of petroleum in their pockets, or hid about their dresses. They threw these bottles down into the ground floor of every dwelling they could get at. If there was no room for the bottle to get through, the neck of the bottle could get into certain air holes which belong to the construction of French houses; the liquid would be poured in, and the lighted match would be sent in after it. In this way very many private houses were set in flames; and many hundreds of women were taken in the act all day—some of them shot upon the spot. All day, too, the inhabitants, apprised of what was going on, were engaged in stopping up all the skylights, gratings, and air holes which connected their ground floors with the pavements. Wherever you turned—in every street—you saw the inhabitants busy, plastering, bricking or closing up with planks the two feet of their houses next to the pavement. Not only were women taken, but the firemen also in great numbers were arrested. The fact is that many adherents of the Commune entered the ranks of the firemen, partly to disguise themselves, and partly to spread the fire instead of extinguishing it.

THE EXTENT OF THE SLAUGHTER.

Paris (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The executions of the insurgents are wholesale. It is estimated that upward of 3,000 persons have been shot already on the left bank of the Seine alone, evidently a small proportion of the total number. Wherever women and children are to be observed leaning over the parapet of the Seine intently regarding some object below, you may be sure that the attraction is a group of hideously mutilated corpses of men who have been brought down to the river side and then with their faces to the wall have met their doom. On the sloping roads leading down from the Quay to the river may also be seen inequalities where the road has been recently disturbed, and where the freshly-turned earth indicates burial-places. Not far from these bodies were lying several dead horses, from which the people were cutting steaks.

The inside of the Hotel de Ville presents a curious scene, the solid masses of stone and lime of which the rubbish is composed having fallen in in the form of a crater, which fills up the whole central place. Under this mound are said to be buried from 200 to 300 insurgents who were unable to escape at the last moment, and thus fell the victims of the conflagration they had themselves originated. The mutilation of the ornamental work of this magnificent specimen of architecture is simply hideous; there is scarcely a square inch of the *facade* untouched by shot or shell, and the huge stone columns inside, splintered and defaced, support a mere shell.

YOUNG WOMEN BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Paris (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is a yellow, ghastly look in the atmosphere so charged with the smoke of burning houses and public buildings that the sun shines feebly through it. The Tuilleries is a mere shell. The smoke from the Ministry of Finance and the magnificent outside buildings at the corner of the Rue Royal and the Rue de Rivoli is still rising from their ruins, and in the celebrated bonnet-maker's, Madame Drouart, No. 8 Rue de Rivoli, well-known to many of your lady readers, a number of young women employed there took refuge in the cellars, and are now stifled beneath a pile of rubbish twenty or thirty feet high. The Rue Royale, which I could only see a portion of, is like a Ninevitish mound of rubbish, and the fire is still extending. Turning back by the Boulevard Haussmann, I reached the Grand Opera, a mass of barricades, and too full of soldiers to be a pleasant resort, especially as petroleum shells were falling on the Boulevard des Italiens. All those palaces which made Paris the wonder and admiration of modern times are heaps of smoldering ruins—her finest boulevards shattered, her gardens laid waste, her gutters running with blood, and an awful pall settling down heavily over her dying agonies as she completes, in compliance with "the inexorable logic of *facts*" which has formed her only religion, her own suicide.

A WOMAN WHO HAD KILLED FOUR MEN IS CAPTURED AND SHOT.

Paris (May 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

You have heard, doubtless, of the *vivandières* of the National battalions, who have marched brightly and bravely to the combat with the corps, or with the men who claimed their wild and more than half womanly devotion. One woman of this class, straight, tall, splendidly set, with vigor in her face and beauty in every limb—she could not have been more than 25, and she was a woman perfectly made—I saw suffer a frightful fate. Captured, I know not how, she had killed with a revolver, before her hand could be stayed, a Versaillist officer and three of his men. She looked "out and out" a fury. Her handsome face was black with powder, her lips, especially, made livid by hasty biting of cartridges; her hair hung in disheveled tangles about her handsome but furious face; and her eyes, gleaming with an overstrained courage that mounted even to madness, blazed defiance on the red-breeched crowd who had her at their mercy. I will not linger on the scene. Her hands were tied, and, with her back against a wall, she died, pierced through and through with shots from the rifles of M. Thiers' troops. I could not blame them; but I could not help being deeply sorry for her.

THE CAPTURED MEN AND WOMEN AT SATORY.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

We first went up stairs, where, upon the first and second floors, were the female prisoners, between 300 and 400 in number. The house was evidently unused at ordinary times. There was no balustrade to the staircase, and no furniture whatever in the rooms, only some straw on the ground. In this place there was a [illegible] of all ages, from 15 to 60, together with a few young boys; a few sitting down, the rest standing about. There was an anxious, wan look upon them, and all turned and made a little movement as I entered. It seemed as if they half hoped, half feared, that their hour had arrived to be interrogated. Some of the women were ferocious-looking; [illegible] the *tricoteuses* of the last revolution, the furies who poured blazing petroleum upon the heads of the troops as they advanced in this insurrection. A few were wild, frightened-looking creatures, who had probably stood by some husband they loved on the barricades, their love overcoming their fear. Some stared boldly and defiantly at me, with faces from which all show of modesty had disappeared years ago; others looked down abashed at the position and company in which they found themselves. Some were in rags, with wild hair, unkempt and matted, falling on their shoulders. Others were in decent clothing, and had made some efforts to tidy their hair, and to preserve the look of women. It was an intensely painful sight.

TRAGICAL FATE OF THE COMMUNIST LEADERS.

Paris (May 27) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The government troops are vindictive, if not even brutal, in following up their victory. A trio of the Communist leaders was captured on Thursday night. These were Jules Valles, Ferre, and Longuet. Valles was made prisoner after the others in the rear of the Theatre du Chatelet. His comrades had been taken very shortly before. Valles was dragged forward by the Versaillists, and one of their non-commissioned officers struck him upon the neck with his sword. In his anger and agony Valles struck back, and immediately an extemporary shooting party was drawn up, and fired into the body of the unfortunate rebel. But Valles had the bad taste not to die off at once; he writhed, and twisted, and groaned upon the ground, until nearly all who were within sight and hearing had to avert their eyes and move away from the sight of his most horrible suffering. The Captain commanding the firing party told me that "They let him suffer on purpose." His fellow captive, Ferre, whose doom was but deferred, cried out, "Oh! Captain! in the name of mercy, put him out of pain," and the appeal was so far successful that the captors then shot their prisoner dead.

Lefrancais, Gambon, and Amouroux were shot in the Rue de la Banque, against the wall of the Stamp Office. Raoul Rigault finished his days in the court yard of the Ecole Militaire. Courbet, the painter, who ordered the destruction of the Vendome Column, was found hiding in a cupboard, not quite large enough to conceal him, in the Ministry of Finance, and, attempting some resistance, was, according to some reports, shot dead on the spot. Maljournal, who has boasted ever since the [illegible] 22d of March, when the Party of Order was fired upon in the Rue de la Paix, that he gave the order, has met the fate which he so richly merits.

Dombrowski died in the bedroom of the Hotel de Ville formerly occupied by Mdlle. Haussmann. The day after his escape from La Muette he received three rifle shots while at a barricade in the Rue d'Ornano. He was transferred from there to the Hotel de Ville, where he died of his wounds. Delescluze was killed on Tuesday at the barricade of the Chateau d'Eau. His face was much disfigured by a portion of a burning wall which had fallen on it. His identity is amply proved by papers found in his pocket. The insurgent General Bergeron, who was captured, was shot yesterday, as well as Tavernier, a member of the Commune. Millière, a Deputy of the National Assembly, was arrested on Thursday in the Place Luxembourg. He was then led to the Place du Pantheon, and there shot. When the soldiers were raising their rifles to dispatch him, he cried, "*Vive la Commune!*" "*Vive l'Humanite!*" "*Vive le Peuple!*"

A FIGHT FOR LIFE—ATTEMPT TO BURN MEN ALIVE.

General Borel made the following report regarding the fate of the persons held as hostages:

"The Archbishop of Paris and Judge Bonjean were shot in prison, and their bodies carried to the Mairie of the Twentieth Arrondissement. Sixteen others, with a group of thirty-eight gendarmes, were taken to Pere la Chaise at night, under the pretext of being transferred to another place of confinement, and were then shot. Four others, whose names are unknown, were shot on Saturday. The total thus known comprises sixty-four victims. On Saturday, the surviving prisoners were about to be shot by the Commune, which had established its headquarters at the prison, when, at the instigation of one or two of the [illegible], who had been retained in [illegible] by the Commune, they rebelled and withdrew into one portion of the prison, where they barricaded themselves. The insurgents tried to burn them alive. The [illegible], however, being of wood, [illegible] that they were not much burned. [illegible]"

A PARIS EDITOR SHOT BY ORDER OF RIGAULT.

Paris (May 26) Correspondence of the London [illegible].

The fate of Gustave Chaudey, one of the writers of the *Siecle*, and a man much esteemed, you no doubt know. He was carried to Sainte Pelagie, and shot there by order of Raoul Rigault. Came Raoul Rigault to him on Tuesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, with the words, "I have come to announce that this is your last hour." "How?" cried Chaudey, "you mean to assassinate me." "You are going to be shot," was the reply. The guards of the prison refused to shoot the prisoner, and Rigault had to go for other executioners. They came into the court where Chaudey was set up against a wall. Rigault waved his sword as the signal to fire, and they fired. [illegible]

[illegible] through the car windows.

KILLING OF PRISONERS.

[illegible] Correspondence of the New York World.

[illegible] kill all their captives. During Friday and Saturday I saw a train of their prisoners driven along toward Versailles. Among them were old men and [illegible] women, and children. It was [illegible] to witness the conduct of the "respectable" bourgeoisie as these convoys of prisoners passed along. They were going probably to death—at least to bitter punishment. The people crowded upon them, hissed at them, spat upon them, reviled them, and, sometimes, when the guard permitted it, showered blows upon their defenceless heads. The women were treated with the most cruelty, and their worst tormentors were women.

In the Rue St. Honore I saw this scene: A party of soldiers came down the street, having with them two prisoners, one very old man and one fellow 30 or 35 years old. At the corner where I stood there was a crowd of people, and these hooted the prisoners and struck at them with sticks. What the prisoners had done no one knew—no one cared to ask. When they were struck, however, they turned upon their assailants, and the old man raised his hand to strike back. "A mort! a mort!" cried the crowd, and to death it was. The soldiers closed around their prisoners, they pushed them up against a wall, and then they—shot them? No; they pounded them to death with the butts of their muskets, knocking them down, then making them rise on their knees, then knocking them down again, and finally smashing their heads so that their brains spattered out upon the pavement.

A vivandiere of one of the National battalions was captured at a barricade which was taken in the rear while a feigned attack was made on it from the front. She was fighting bravely, and when told to surrender she drew a revolver from her belt and killed three of her foes. Then she was seized and disarmed, her hands were tied behind her, and she was led away. Had she been shot while fighting it would have been fair; but she was taken to a house near by, kept there awhile, and then brought back to the street. There she was placed against a wall, her hands still tied, and she was shot by the men who had ravished her. I could go on for hours writing accounts of scenes like this and worse than this. But I grow sick with the task and leave it for the present.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS AFTER THE FIGHTING—EXTENT OF THE DESTRUCTION.

Paris (May 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The aspect of the boulevards is the strangest sight imaginable. I followed them from the Porte St. Martin to the Rue de la Paix. Strewn over the streets were branches of trees, and fragments of masonry that had been knocked from the houses, bricks and mortar, torn proclamations, shreds of clothing half concealing blood stains, were now the interesting and leading features of that fashionable resort; foot passengers were few and far between, the shops and *cafes* hermetically sealed, excepting where bullets had made air holes, and during my whole afternoon's promenade I only met three other carriages beside my own. The Place de l'Opera was a camping ground of artillery, the Place Vendome a confusion of barricades, guarded by sentries, and the Rue Royale a mass of *debris*. Looked at from the Madeleine, the desolation and ruin of that handsome street were lamentable to behold. The Place de la Concorde was a desert, and in the midst of it lay the statue of Lille with the head off. The last time I had looked on that face it was covered with crape, in mourning for the entry of the Prussians. Near the bridge were twenty-four corpses of insurgents, laid out in a row, waiting to be buried under the neighboring paving-stones. To the right the skeleton of the Tuileries reared its gaunt shell, the frame-work of the lofty wing next the Seine still standing; but the whole of the roof of the central building was gone, and daylight visible through all the windows right into the Place de Carrousel. General MacMahon's headquarters were at the Affaires Etrangeres, which were intact. After a visit there, I passed the Corps Legislatif, also uninjured by fire, but much marked by shot and shell, and so along the Quais the whole way to the Mint, at which point General Vinoy had established his headquarters. At the corner of the Rue du Bac, the destruction was something appalling. The Rue du Bac is an impassable mound of ruins 15 or 20 feet high, completely across the street as far as I could see. The Legion d'Honneur, the Cours des Comptes, and Conseil d'Etat were still smoking, but there was nothing left of them but the blackened shells of their noble *facades* to show how handsome they had once been. At this point, in whichever direction one looked, the same awful devastation met the eye—to the left the smouldering Tuileries, to the right the long line of ruin where the fire had swept through the magnificent palaces on the Quai, and overhead again, to-day a cloud of smoke, more black and abundant even than yesterday, incessantly rolling its dense volumes from behind Notre Dame, whose two towers were happily standing uninjured. The fire issued from the Grenier d'Abondance and other buildings in the neighborhood of the Jardin des Plantes. In another direction the Arsenal was also burning. On the opposite side of the river were the smoking ruins of the Theatre Chatelet and the Hotel de Ville. A large part of the Palais Royal is burned.

THE CORYDON BANK ROBBERY.

Further Particulars of the Daylight Raid—An Exciting Pursuit—Death of One of the Desperadoes.

From the Bethany (Mo.) Watchman, June 8.

A very bold and daring robbery was committed at Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa, on last Saturday, as we learn from parties who were in pursuit of the robbers.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday, June 3, whilst the larger portion of the citizens of Corydon were attending a railroad meeting, four men on horseback rode up to the Corydon Bank, and while three of them dismounted the fourth held the horses. The three men then passed into the building, and there being but one man in, the Cashier of the bank, they presented their revolvers and commanded the Cashier to open the safe and keep quiet, which he did. One of the robbers held his revolver cocked and within a few inches of the Cashier's head, while the other two assisted themselves to whatever money they could get, supposed to be between $6,000 and $7,000. They then immediately passed out of the bank, mounted their horses, and started south, yelling like demons and shouting, "Here goes the Corydon bank!"

As soon as the news began to radiate, a number of the citizens started in pursuit of the robbers, who came through our city about 10 o'clock Sunday night, the pursuers being less than an hour behind them.

About 12 o'clock Sunday night Sheriff Baker and Deputy Sheriff Graham, of this city, started in pursuit of the robbers, and followed them about 15 miles and then lost trail, owing to the fact, as has since been ascertained, of the fugitives going into the brush to camp. Deputy Sheriff Graham followed on after them, on Monday, with quite a number of others, and went to Pattonsburg, Daviess County. Some six or seven miles south of Pattonsburg six of the pursuers came on to the robbers, and had a little engagement with them, the robbers taking shelter in an old stable. Several rounds were fired by both parties, resulted in mortally wounding one of the robbers and killing Mr. Cooper's horse. Our fellow-townsman, Noah Chasebolt, was in the fight, and is said to have done good work. Some ten miles beyond the place where the skirmish occurred, the pursuing party found the wounded man in the brush, alive, but speechless. He died shortly afterward.

The other robbers are still making strenuous efforts to escape, but are hotly pursued, and it is to be hoped they may be all taken, dead or alive.

From the description of the parties, it is believed that two of the robbers were the James boys, who robbed the Gallatin Bank about a year ago.

The Lawrence Tragedy—Dr. Medlicott—Mrs. Ruth's Family.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Standard, June 8.

On Tuesday, Dr. Medlicott's attorneys, Judge Thacher and W. W. Nevison, filed a motion before the District Court to compel the County Attorney to file an information instanter against Dr. Medlicott, he having not yet done so. After hearing the argument, however, Judge Bassett held that the County Attorney might file his information twenty days before term time, or during the term of court. He will file his information during the present term, but the case will in all probability not be tried until the fall term of court.

Below we give a letter detailing a very important conversation between one of our citizens and Mr. Ruth. It will undoubtedly be read with interest at this time by everybody.

LAWRENCE, June 6.

To the Editors of the Democratic Standard:

During a conversation with the late L. Miles Ruth, a few days before his death, he made some statements concerning his wife's titled ancestors, their estates, &c., that have not been alluded to in print, and which, in connection with the late tragic event, may be of interest to the public. He stated that the death of the Baron De Sprange, of Strasbourg, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ruth, left the estates to a crippled or deformed sister, and upon her death, should she leave no issue, they would descend to Mrs. Ruth's mother and through her to Mrs. Ruth. This sister never married, and since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, information had been received of her death. As Mrs. Ruth's mother proposed to relinquish all her claims in favor of Mrs. Ruth, it left her sole heiress to estates valued at several millions of dollars, and the right to assume the title of Baroness de Sprange.

Mr. Ruth spoke of their intention to lay claim to the title and estates upon the settlement of the difficulties in France, and of his regret that his education and social advantages had not been such as to fit him for sustaining the dignity of a position he might be called to fill, as the husband of a titled lady.

Wishing to see only justice done, I have given but a plain, unvarnished statement of what was told me by Mr. Ruth; but may this not afford, in the minds of many, proof of a motive for the commission of a crime by an ambitious, cool-blooded man, stronger than the love for a woman somewhat plain, and several years his senior.

G. A. R.—General Burnside Assumes Command of the Order.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The National Encampment assembled in annual session in the city of Boston, May 10 and 11, instant, having honored me with the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, I hereby assume command.

The mission of the order is to promote fraternity, charity, and loyalty; and in this direction, under the command of my distinguished predecessor, great good has already been done. It will be my purpose to aid in the continuance of these good works.

It has been thought wise by the National Encampment to do away with the three-grade system, which, with other reforms established by it, will, I hope, tend to increase our membership very rapidly.

We should especially avoid all personal and sectarian complications, and so conduct ourselves as to command the respect, sympathy, and support of the entire people.

Within a few days I will announce my staff officers. Meantime I have to ask the present incumbents to continue the performance of the duties of their respective offices.

[illegible]

By order of AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Commander-in-Chief.

—[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Question of Personal Liberty—Malicious Prosecution.

Alleged Malpractice in Dentistry—The Kingsbury Estate.

Circuit Court.

A QUESTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Judge Rogers decided a question of somewhat novel character in this county in relation to a matter involving personal liberty. It would seem from the record that one Henry Goldstein, being engaged in the butchering business in New York, commenced to deal with the firm of Bristol & Alyea, of the same city. He had several dealings and was prompt in payment. At last he dealt more largely, gave a check which he requested would be kept over a day or two, when it would be surely paid. It was so held over, but was not honored. Meanwhile Goldstein left New York. Coming to Chicago he was arrested on a State warrant with a view to his extradition. Being in custody under discharge, he was also arrested on a capias issued in a civil action. Under habeas corpus he was released on the criminal charge, and now he moved for the discharge of his bail under the capias, on the ground that arrest was illegal. The court differed with his counsel in respect to this matter, and refused to order the discharge.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

There was tried before Judge Rogers and a jury an action to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution, brought by John H. Parker against Lawrence Kennedy. It would seem from the record that Parker, of No. 129 Third avenue, was arrested upon a State warrant upon charge of larceny, preferred under oath by defendant, on the 26th day of September, 1867. He was subsequently held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, and on that same day the proceeding was dismissed, and the accused discharged. As compensation for this he asks $10,000. The suit was commenced thirteen months after the commission of the alleged trespass, since which time until now it remained dormant in the files of the court.

CHANCERY BUSINESS.

Judge Williams having still to preside in the Circuit Court of Lake County, at Waukegan, has not yet returned. It is probable that he will only be taken away from the business of this county during one other term, which will be in September next, inasmuch as the constitution has provided for the passage of a law exempting him from that duty. Judge Farwell did not sit yesterday. He will hold court this day, and resume business where it was left off on Thursday, a contested will case being on trial.

NEW SUITS.

An action on the case was commenced by the German Printing and Publishing Company of Chicago v. William Vocke, Henry C. Fricke, and Jacob Schoenewald, in which the damages are laid at $10,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced against Jacob R. Satterlie, Peter J. Claasen, and Valentine Wood, by Charles L. Rice and others, in which the demand is for $1,500.

Superior Court.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE—LIABILITY OF DENTISTS.

The cause which has, during several days, been on trial before Judge Gary and a jury, was concluded by a mistrial. This was the suit of Helen G. Holmes and her husband, Henry, against Jonathan A. Kennicott. The defendant is a dentist of the city, and plaintiffs claimed that Mrs. Holmes, having engaged the professional services of Mr. Kennicott about her teeth and gums, was so unskillfully treated by the application of aconotine that she became sick, etc. The jury failed to agree. It was laid down as law in such a case that if a person holds himself out as being qualified and competent to practice the art of dentistry, and while so professing undertakes to treat a patient for a disease of the teeth or gums, and then fails to use ordinary skill, as a consequence of which [illegible] results, then he is liable. So if the defendant should have held out that he was in partnership with one Koch, and that both of them were competent to practice their art, and [illegible] to them for treatment when defendant was absent, so that Koch officiated without skill, producing the injury, then the verdict would still be for plaintiff. But as to damages, the jury may award only compensation for suffering consequent upon the injuries which resulted from unskillful treatment. No claim for loss of time or earnings could be allowed in this case, and to enable any recovery it must fully appear that the suffering was produced by the treatment and by the lack of skill of the operators. If the treatment was skillful, then defendant would not be responsible for the results, for a dentist, in his practice, is not responsible for results which could not reasonably be anticipated by persons of ordinary skill in the profession.

JUDGMENT.

A judgment was rendered against R. H. Jordan and Henry Van Dusen, at the suit of the Commerce Fire Insurance Company, of New York. This judgment was rendered in an action on the case for $512.05, it appearing that defendants were employed as agents for the complaining corporation, [illegible]

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible] the Kingsbury estate [illegible]

County Court.

The estates of Edward Ely and Samuel Byram. [illegible]

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Dismissed—Chicago [illegible] Company.

The Police Court.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Saturday's issue of THE TRIBUNE your correspondent "F" [illegible] the late Paris Commune. [illegible] between the outrages of civilization committed by a virulent mob, and the protest of a body of peaceable, conservative-thinking, and liberty-loving citizens against the violation of their rights of conscience by the laws of a government boasting of freedom in all matters of religion, I fail to see. And, therefore, as an American, would wish, through the columns of your paper, to enter my protest against any such stretch of imagination, or—as, perhaps, is more proper—bigoted view of the case, as is required to see it in the light of "F."

In your able editorial of this morning you class the "Sunday Saloon Law" as a temperance measure, upon the ground that persons so disposed have more leisure to drink to excess upon Sunday than upon any other day. Although I did not address you with the view of combating your opinions, yet I cannot forbear asking why this law is not then extended to all other general holidays? And, also, if in your wisdom you cannot conceive other means of restraining this excess of which you speak, which shall be free from a recognition, in any shape, of the purely sectarian tenets of any system of religious belief?

Your correspondent has, however, undoubtedly inferred from the resolutions passed by our German fellow-citizens that this attack is not only upon the "Sunday Saloon Law," but upon all laws in any way recognizing any system of religious belief, in which inference I think he is correct. But is this communism as carried out by the Paris "Reds"? or is it an expressed determination to enjoy the rights given free citizens, if not in the letter of our law, at least in the spirit of our constitution? I think that any conservative thinker, be he Christian or other, will admit that it is the latter.

Your correspondent's comparison is not only at fault, but he shows a decided ignorance of statistics in inferring that the Germans are alone in wishing our laws free from religious sectarianism as he does in his distorted comparison of them to the Paris "Reds," who "tried to force their views upon a nation unwilling to receive them." He seems to be ignorant of the fact that we are not a nation of believers in the peculiar tenets of Christianity; that we have millions of Deists, Freethinkers, Jews, and others outside the pale of literal Christianity, to all of whom this question is of deep interest; and who will—I would like to assure your correspondent—unite to purge our laws of these sectarianisms; and, in future, to denounce, if not prevent, any movement which shall have for its object the establishment of any law purely in the interest of any system of religious belief, and in this I think we will be supported by all liberal-minded Christians, if not by "F."

Earnestly hoping that your correspondent will not only improve his faculty of comparison, but knowledge of statistics, and attain broader views of the rights of men under a free government, I sign myself,

AN AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, Sunday, June 11, 1871.

REAL ESTATE.

Warranty deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, June 12:

Wesson st, 144¾ ft n of Oak st, e f, 24x100 ft; June 12	$800
Schiller st, 193 ft w of Franklin st, s f, 24x100 ft; May 8	800
Augusta st, 168 ft e of Holt st, n f, 24x125¾ ft; June 5	750
West VanBuren st, s e cor of Marshfield av, n f, [illegible]; June 8	3,500
[illegible]	[illegible]

NATIONAL LOAN.

GREAT NATIONAL

$133,000,000 NEW 5 PER C

PRINCIPAL AND INTE
PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest Quarterly, Febr
May, August and Novem

BONDS FREE OF ALL T
LOCAL OR NATIONAL

The Treasury Department having already [illegible] two hundred millions of the New Loan [illegible] the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, [illegible] Public Debt, bearing five per cent [illegible]

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT BOND.

FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF

.................DOLLARS.

[illegible]

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

George Albrecht, Bremen.
Edward Henry Green, London.
Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Victor Freiherr Von Magnus, Berlin.
Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Adolph Vom Rath, Cologne.
Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London.
Frederick Rodewald, London.
Thomas Sellar, London.
Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—Otto Nestle.
Assistant Manager—Leopold Rose.
Auditor—George Thomas Brooking.

Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.

The Capital of the German Bank of London is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of [illegible] of which 40,000 Shares, representing a capital of £400,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and [illegible] branches on the Continent or abroad. It is prepared to open business, [illegible] and generally to attend to transactions [illegible] Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANK
No. 9 Wall st., New York.

Transact a general Banking Business, [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Fort Wayne & Pitts
burgh Railway Office.

Railway Ticket Office, No. 101 Dearborn-st.
J. E. GRANT,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRAT
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATE

The most lasting, agreeabl
and refreshing of all perfum
for use on the Handkerchi
at the Toilet, and in the Ba
For sale by all Druggists a
Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$[illegible]—Royal Havana Lottery, Cuba.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTE
RAILWAY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

THE GREAT RELIGIONS. An Essay in Comparative Theology. By James Freeman Clarke. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: For sale by all booksellers. 1871.

Probably no theologian in the United States is better adapted, by the results of research and [illegible] scholarship, to handle the subject of the great religions of the world than James Freeman Clarke. It is a topic which is thoroughly familiar, and, indeed, it is not the first time that he has given the world the results of his study. The *Radical* and other papers and periodicals have contained many papers bearing upon the same subject, but he has never before treated it so exhaustively, or illustrated it so fully. In contradistinction to nearly all the orthodox theologians, who see only error in the construction of the old religions and the degradation of man from their adoption, he finds, because he examined them more thoroughly, in all the ethnic systems of religion, an admixture of truth with error, and contends that on the whole they have been of great service to mankind. He finds that they have all grown out of spiritual wants, regulated by providential law, and have their basis in the spiritual nature of man, whatever may have been their operation in the hands of the individuals who expounded them to the people. He does not believe that either Boddhism or Mohammedanism were frauds perpetrated upon the followers of Buddha and Mohammed, but were great systems of religion springing from pure natures, and that [illegible]

[illegible] a very popular book among travellers. The recital of hair-breadth escapes and actual catastrophes, even though there may be an element of humor in them, are not peculiarly cheerful themes to travellers. The general reader, however, will find the book a very entertaining one, and from the hundreds of anecdotes related will learn more of the real life of railroad men than can be gathered from any other source. The work is published in very neat form by Horton & Leonard, of this city.

HANDBOOK OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES; comprising a synopsis of the leading political events in American History, from the Inauguration of Washington to the Present Period. Also, a Record of Contemporaneous English History. By [illegible]. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: [illegible]. 1871.

Very little need be said about this plain and unpretending volume, excepting to speak of it as a work of reference, and as such it is almost invaluable, presenting, as it does, a mass of political information which cannot be obtained in any other single volume. The Cabinets and the prominent events of each administration are given in a condensed form, and valuable statistics [illegible] from the as yet unpublished census of 1870 form the appendix. The work is modeled upon the English Handbook, is compact, convenient, and cheap, and will undoubtedly meet with a large demand.

Miscellaneous.

THE DESCENT OF MAN.—Not only Darwin [illegible]

"Nature vs. the Bible," [illegible]

[illegible] a controlling interest in the [illegible] & Danville Road in addition to [illegible] to build a route to [illegible] other projects are [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Question of Personal Liberty—Malicious Prosecution.

Alleged Malpractice in Dentistry—The Kingsbury Estate.

Circuit Court.

A QUESTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Judge Rogers decided a question of somewhat novel character in this county in relation to a matter involving personal liberty. It would seem from the record that one Henry Goldstein, being engaged in the butchering business in New York, commenced to deal with the firm of Bristol & Allen, of the same city. He had several dealings and was prompt in payment. At last he dealt more largely, gave a check which he requested [illegible] be held over a day or two, when it would [illegible] paid. It was so held over, but was not [illegible]. Meanwhile Goldstein left New York. [illegible] to Chicago he was arrested on a State warrant with a view to his extradition. Being in [illegible] under discharge, he was also arrested on [illegible] issued in a civil action. Under habeas [illegible] was released on the criminal charge, [illegible] he moved for the discharge of his bail [illegible] the capias, on the ground that that arrest was illegal. The court differed with his counsel in respect to this matter, and refused to order the discharge.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

There was tried before Judge Rogers and a jury an action to recover for an alleged malicious [illegible], brought by John H. Parker against [illegible] Kennedy. It would seem from the record [illegible] Parker, of No. 130 Third avenue, was arrested [illegible] State warrant upon charge of larceny, [illegible] [illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

[illegible]

NATIONAL LOAN.

GREAT NATIONAL LO[AN]

$132,000,000 NEW 5 PER C[ENT]

PRINCIPAL AND INTE[REST]
PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest Quarterly, Febr[uary,]
May, August and Nove[mber.]

BONDS FREE OF ALL TA[X]
LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already [illegible] subscriptions to the amount of [illegible] two hundred millions of the New Loans [illegible] the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, for [illegible] Public Debt, bearing five per cent per annum [illegible] now offers to popular subscription the remaining [illegible] 000,000 of this particular loan, and is pre[pared to] promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Regist[ered Cer]tificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any United States six per cent Bonds or Registered [illegible] known as Five-Twenties, or for Gold Coin at [illegible] value of the New Loan and accrued interest [illegible] first of May. When this amount, to which pr[eference] is given, is taken up, the remainder of the [illegible] Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the Act will be [illegible] in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one [illegible] Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per [illegible] the one running fifteen years and the other [illegible] years.

The following is a copy of the New Five pe[r cent] Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congr[ess]:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM O[F]

......................................DOLLARS.

[illegible]

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denom[inations] of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and [illegible] bonds of each denomination except the last two [illegible] interest will be payable in the United States, [illegible] office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, [illegible] designated Depository of the Government, quarterly [illegible] first days of February, May, August and November [illegible] each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this L[oan] is determined by the Treasury Department, will [illegible] by Gold Check for the quarterly interest, to the [Post] Office address of every holder, free of trouble [or ex]pense, dispensing with attendance, in person [or by] proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receiv[ing] and drawing such interest.

The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be [applied] in the payment or redemption and cancellation [illegible] of 5-20 years 6 per cent bonds, and in addition [illegible]

[illegible]

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of advertising United States Lo[an].

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 5, 1871.

BANKING.

GERMAN BANK OF LOND[ON]
LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.
George Albrecht, Bremen.
Edward Henry Green, London.
Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Victor Freiherr Von Magnus, Berlin.
Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Adolph Vom Rath, Cologne.
Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London.
Frederick Rodewald, London.
Thomas Sellar, London.
Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—Otto Nestle.
Assistant Manager—Leopold Rosse.
Auditor—George Thomas Brooking.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, Lon[don].

[illegible]

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANK[ERS],
No. 9 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Fort Wayne & Pit[ts]burgh Railway Office.

Railway Ticket Office, No. [illegible] Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATE[D]
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATE[R]

The most lasting, agreeab[le] and refreshing of all perfume[s] for use on the Handkerchi[ef,] at the Toilet, and in the Bat[h]. For sale by all Druggists a[nd] Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$[illegible]—Royal Havana Lottery, Cuba.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTE[RN]
RAILWAY CO.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

We are indebted to the publishers (N. C. Nason, Peoria), for the June number of the *Illinois Teacher*, which still maintains its high standard as an educational journal, under the excellent supervision of its editor, S. H. White, Esq. The editorial articles in this number are as follows: "Compulsory Attendance," "Official Communications," "State Teachers' Institute," "Educational Spirit," "Yearly Reports of Principals," "Monthly Report Cards," "Write for the Press," "Professional Courtesy," "The Chicago Schoolmaster," "Education in the South," "Expense in Building," and "Fine Art." In addition the *Teacher* also contains a thorough *resume* of educational intelligence.

A Ship Propelled by a Turbine Wheel.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* says that two mechanics have been, for ten days, building a small experimental ship there, which will be launched, when complete, in the Nashua River, and make a trial trip. It is thirty-two feet beam, and eight feet depth of hold, and its peculiarity is in the propelling power, which is a novelty invented by a man who has followed the sea for many years. It is thus described:

The propelling power is to be a turbine wheel, set at the bottom of a flume rising five feet from the ship's bottom. The water enters the flume from the ship's sides just below the water-line. This opening is provided with a valve to prevent the water from returning when the ship lurches in a rough sea. How is the water to leave the ship? asks every one. From the bottom of the flume, near the turbine wheel, a tunnel eighteen inches in diameter extends along the ship's bottom to the extreme stern. This tunnel is to be so constructed as to constitute a vacuum, and is to be supplied with a set of revolving fans to accelerate the egress of the water, and with valves to prevent the inflowing of the water from the stern. The water in the flumes will have a head of five feet, furnishing a power of nine horse. Now the inventor, who is one of the workmen, expects to secure one hundred revolutions of the screw before the outer valve in the tunnel is reached by the outflowing current of water, or at a rate of speed equal to five miles an hour. A moving vessel always make a trough in the sea at the stern, and the faster the vessel moves the greater the trough. This trough will lessen to a considerable extent the pressure on the outer tunnel valve, and the remaining force necessary to overcome the pressure upon the valves and release the water, is expected to be created by the movement of the vessel itself. The principle is that which will empty the bowl of a common clay pipe drawn rapidly through the water. Once in motion the ship is expected to attain a rate of speed only equalled by the power of the turbine.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 12.

Since the Pennsylvania Company went into the business of gobbling up railroads in all parts of the country, the wildest rumors prevail in regard to what it is doing and what it proposes to do. The *Alta California* states that the Pennsylvania Company has not only united with the California Pacific to build the new railroad from San Francisco to Ogden, but that the same omnivorous Pennsylvania Company has control of the Southern Pacific from Marshall, in Texas, to San Diego, California, and intends to connect it with the Pennsylvania Central by a combination with the Indianapolis, Vincennes & Cairo and the Cairo & Fulton Railroads. Another rumor is, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments during the week ending June 10:

[illegible]

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped during the week; the city consumption of flour is not stated:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 205 cars wheat; 183 cars corn; 41,460 bu No. 2 do; 4,000 bu rejected do; 43 cars and 13,600 bu oats; 3 cars rye. Total (737 cars), 350,000 bu.

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 5,427 bu wheat; 3,457 bu corn; 3,356 bu oats; 1,704 bu barley.

The produce markets were rather less active to-day on the whole, and prices were generally easier on grain, while provisions were firmer—the two classes of produce moving in contrary directions, as usual. The shipping movement was moderately active, but the speculative element failed to take hold as willingly as heretofore. Receipts of grain were about equal to the average.

Highwines were very quiet, and nominally unchanged, with buyers at 89c, and holders asking 89½c. Sales were reported of 75 brls, in two lots, at 89½c.

Lake freights were quite active and a shade firmer, vessel owners being higher in their views, owing to the light supply. A total of 20 charters for grain were reported, which will carry out 91,000 bu wheat, 220,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu oats. Rates to Buffalo were: 5¼c on corn, and 5½@6c was asked for wheat at the close. Corn was taken to Oswego at 8½c; and wheat to Kingston at 9c.

Provisions were less active, but decidedly firmer, the extreme depression of this market [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the official report of the inspection of grain in this city during the past week:

[illegible]

The demand for dry goods, to-day, was meagre, but prices ruled firm and about the same as on Saturday. There was a moderate inquiry for groceries, and, with the exception of a slight advance on choice grades of coffees, quotations are without particular change. The stocks are ample. Boots and shoes were fairly active and firm. Drugs and chemicals sold to a fair extent at quotations ruling on the closing days of last week. There was a better demand for metals, iron, and nails, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. Wood sold quite readily at unchanged figures. In the market for butter there is a fair movement, and full prices are readily realized. The markets for bagging, cheese, coal, and leather remain in substantially the same condition as last noted—the trading being of a fair character. Lumber was only in fair demand at the yards, yet quotations were without essential change. Seeds were quiet, with sales of Hungarian at 60c and millet at 80c. Flax was quotable at $2.05@2.10.

We extract the following from the circular of the New York Produce Exchange:

[illegible]

LATER.

After the close of 'Change the leading grain markets were moderately active, and prices were firmer. No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1.30½ seller June, $1.28½ seller July, and No. 2 corn at 54c seller June, and 54½c seller July. Provisions sold to the extent of 800 brls. Mess pork, seller August, at $15.12½, 250 brls do same option at $15.00, 250 brls do seller July at $15.12½, and 750 tcs lard seller July at 10½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 12.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts yesterday and to-day were about 3,750 head. There was a fairly active movement in this market; but in consequence of less favorable advices from the East, and the larger receipts, an easier feeling obtained, and prices were a little lower than upon Saturday—in most instances concessions to the extent of from 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs were necessary. [illegible]

[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Private Matters.
DR. F. D. CLARKE.

The Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 174 South Clark-st. (near Monroe), continues to be confidentially consulted by both sexes. Ladies who are troubled with Diseases and Irregularities can consult with the assurance of relief.

[illegible]

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 174 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.
Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.

APRIL,
MAY and
JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills,

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change. This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

Are the Best and Most Reliable.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and [illegible]

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB

Useful in all diseases requiring a Cathartic Remedy and far superior to all other Purgatives, such as Salts, Magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pill

is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIMENTING, and GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

No Nausea, no Griping Pains, but MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE in Operation. Two bottles of the FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA and one bottle of the GRAPE JUICE PILLS, are

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

Bad Blood, Poor Complexion,
Headache, Nervousness,
Wakefulness at Night,
Costiveness,
And Irregularities.

And to those suffering from BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR AND NEW LIFE.

The Catawba Grape Pills

Are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, and comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is universally used for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

There is no better known Remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

ALL OF

H. T. Helmbold's Preparations

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL.

Not a Single One Being Patented but All on Their Own Merits.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL.

An Evening Devoted to the Sunday Liquor Law.

The Proposed Prohibition Ordinance Defeated by a Score of 18 to 14.

Interesting Discussion, Interspersed with Personalities.

The Board of Public Works and the Appropriations.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. Ald. Holden presided. There were also present the following Aldermen: [illegible]

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

[illegible]

DISCUSSION.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Defeat of the Baltimore Pastimes by the Chicagos—Score, 38 to 17.

Proposed Changes in the White Stocking Nine—Games East and West To-Day.

The American Billiard Championship—Joseph Dion the Next Contestant—Turf Matters.

Base Ball.

PASTIMES VS. CHICAGOS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—[illegible]

GAMES EAST TO-DAY.

[illegible]

THE ATHLETIC-CHICAGO GAME.

[illegible]

A CHANGE IN POSITIONING THE MEN.

[illegible]

ROCKFORDS VS. ATHLETICS POSTPONED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The game between the Athletics, of this city, and the Forest Citys, of Rockford, Ill., which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed until Thursday, on account of rain.

RACINE COLLEGE VS. EVANSTON UNIVERSITY.

RACINE, Wis., June 12.—[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

The Canal.

[illegible]

Second Presbyterian Church.

[illegible]

Personal.

Mr. Dennis O'Connor, long and favorably known as one of the [illegible]

Another Runaway Accident.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

SWEDENBORGIAN.

General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church.

Reports on Theological Seminaries and Missions.

Amendments to the Constitution and Rules of the Church.

MORNING SESSION.

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church reassembled yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment from Friday, at the Temple on Adams street. The Vice President, J. Young Scammon, presided.

The exercises opened with divine services, a portion of the Word being read by Rev. J. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

Oil Paintings.

[illegible]

For the Ladies.

[illegible]

Furniture Polish.

[illegible]

War Department Report.

[illegible]

The Political Campaign in Kentucky.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.,

DRY GOODS,

Satinets, Jeans, Clothing, Trimmed Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, 50 pcs. of Imported Piques, and a fine Line of Notions, etc.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE,

On Wednesday, June 14, at 9½ a.m.

Of Three Hundred and Thirty

CASES

WELL ASSORTED AND PRIME

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Hats, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 Crates Crockery.

100 Cases Glassware.

2,000 Yards Oil Cloth.

2,000 Yards Hemp Carpet.

2,000 New Cane Seat Chairs.

200 New Spindle Bedsteads.

60,000 Prime California Cigars.

100 Boxes Ohio Family Soap.

Liquors and Wines in Cases.

Hardware, etc.

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

Comprising Specimens of some of the most celebrated American Artists, with a few Choice Works by Foreign Artists; forming the finest collection ever offered for sale in Chicago.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE,

DAY AND EVENING, AT

Noble's Exhibition & Sale Gallery,

No. 150 State-st.

To be sold Thursday Evening, June 15, 1871 and following Evenings at 8 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Summer Clothing, Dress Goods, Linens, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE,

Near the Rolling Mills,

On Archer-av.,

And in Desplaines,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, June 16, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

112 RESIDENCE LOTS

AT AUCTION!

On Monday, June 19, 1871,

On the Ground, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

SALE PEREMPTORY, by order of James B. Tyler, Esq., to close the business of a partnership.

12 Lots fronting north on Douglas place.

19 Lots fronting west on Laurel street.

23 Lots fronting north and south on A street.

6 Lots fronting north and south on B street.

27 Lots fronting north and south on D street.

21 Lots fronting north and south on E street.

3 Lots fronting south on F street.

NEAR THE STOCK YARDS,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Tuesday, June 13, at 10 a.m.,

Boots AND Shoes,

Hats and Caps and Straw Goods,

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

50x105 ft. on Walnut-st.,

South front, between Wood and Lincoln-sts.

25x120 ft. on Egan-av.,

12 Lots on New Leavitt-st.,

Between VanBuren and Harrison-sts.

AT AUCTION,

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,

Thursday, June 15, at 11 O'clock A. M.,

AT OUR SALESROOM,

137 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building

By R. T. SQUIRES.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

FORFEITED PLEDGES

R. T. SQUIRES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

The Buildings on the N. E. cor. of May and Randolph-sts., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday, June 14, at 2 p. m., on the premises; five years' lease of lot. The main building is 24x60, with an addition 7x35, and house in rear facing May-st., the whole paying a net income of $700 per annum. For information before sale inquire at Room 5, No. 100 Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

Miss JANE COOMBS,

SUPPORTED BY

Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON,

And a Powerful Company.

CHRISTINA NILSSON.

Grand Benevolent Eve'g Concerts

TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, June 14, and Friday, June 16,

AT FARWELL HALL.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

THE RENOWNED

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

CASTE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

KATIE PUTNAM,

FANCHON.

STANDARD HALL.

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT for the benefit of the HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

The West Side Park Bill Finally Passed in the House.

North and South Side Park Bills Passed in the Senate.

The Fee and Salary Bill Debated and Recommitted.

Senate Resolution to Adjourn Sine Die Defeated by One Vote.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, June 12.—The West Side Park bill [illegible]

IN THE HOUSE.

[illegible]